

JOURNAL OF MEDICINE in an article entitled, *The Roll-Call and Its Results*, devotes several pages to an accurate analysis of the attitude of the various members of the 43rd session on important health measures. By reviewing that article and refreshing your memory, you will be able to decide which members are entitled to re-election. Naturally I looked up that CALIFORNIA STATE JOURNAL OF MEDICINE for July, 1919," says the editor of the Examiner, "and this is how I found the legislators listed in the minds of the doctors." Then he repeats the contents of the Journal article noted. Doctors should join the editor of the Examiner in looking up that article and refreshing their memories.

For the doctors know, *you know*, that the doctors intend to, and will, defeat what the Examiner rightly calls "Quack solons." It is time that the public realized the facts in the case. That realization is increasing and there can be but one result. Down with the quack solons. As the Examiner says, "the seekers after legislative honors must step lively to keep from being caught in the crush." The doctors are no longer on the defensive. Their interests are identical with the people's interests. The doctors' interests are identical with the interests of public health. The few "conscientious objectors" did not win the Great War. Neither did they prevent the war from being won. The few antis, and half-baked uneducated healers, do not make, benefit or desire public health, neither will they prevent public health from being improved and maintained by the enlightened public of California and the medical profession of California.

HUBLEY AND BROOKS GO ON FOREVER

E. C. Hubley, an unlicensed chiropractor, is reported by Harry Ellington Brooks in the "Times," one of the Los Angeles newspapers, that he will practice his "profession" as long as he lives without the consent or approval of an imaginary Medical Trust. This mythical Medical Trust that seems to worry the "Times" babbling Brooks, we presume is the Board of Medical Examiners established and empowered by the State of California.

The "Times" is prating about law and order in season and out of season, and yet we find this sheet encouraging the defiance of the law by some chiropractors and cults. Judge Richardson of Los Angeles recently suspended a 180-day jail sentence incurred by Hubley for violating the Medical Practice Act, on the condition that Hubley refrain from practicing until he secured a license from the State of California to practice in this state.

In its ardent zeal for law and order does the "Times" exclude those laws established to regulate the examination of applicants for license and the practice of those licensed to treat diseases, injuries, deformities or other physical or mental conditions of human beings?

The purpose of these laws is not to create a medical monopoly but to promote and protect the public health. The legal profession is surrounded with certain safeguards to protect the people from

incompetents and imposters. Will the "Times" say that property and the pocket-book are more precious than the health of the people? Or does the "Times" advocate allowing anyone to practice law without any examination to determine mental or moral qualifications?

No one can claim a greater right to practice medicine and surgery, to diagnose and treat diseases without complying with the law, than to practice law without observing the established conditions. The peril to the public from an unqualified man who would attempt unlawfully to practice law would be infinitesimal in comparison to an unqualified man who attempts to practice on the lives of the people.

The privilege to practice will be granted to Hubley and all other applicants that are willing and able to comply with the laws of California. As is pointed out in another section of the "Journal" any chiropractor that is half-educated can get a license.

THE ROLE OF THE PHYSICIAN IN INDUSTRIAL MEDICINE.

Volumes could be, and are, written on the role of the medical profession in modern industry. The average doctor can be reminded with advantage from time to time of some of these fundamental relationships. Employers need the physician because they are coming to recognize that employees must be kept well, that preventable hazards must be abolished, that the employee must be shielded from necessary hazards, that the disabled employee must be returned to work skilfully and quickly, and that the large group of physically abnormal employees must be given work adapted to their capabilities. All of this is the function of industrial medicine. These objects of the employer can be achieved only through the medium of the physician. The industrial physician has not yet come into his own. All too often he is still a mere adjunct to a "welfare department" under lay supervision. But the new highly trained type of industrial physician will see his strategic relationship to employer and employed, and will receive recognition from both for the really indispensable part he plays in modern industry. The doctor has been accused, and justly, of being an individualist. He must, perforce, now get for himself a community point of view, a social regard for social groups, a recognition that his profession places him at the logical point of common interest between employer and employed. The doctor as an individualist must give way to the doctor with a sense of social responsibility.

THE LAY ANESTHETIST

The question of the lay anesthetist has assumed considerable importance in recent times. The fact that trained nurses are employed to give anesthetics in surgery demonstrates that a new issue has arisen. It bids fair to develop a schism in the practice of medicine, and the creation of a new cult. Goodness knows! we have too many of these already.